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527/DOB Memorandum No. _____

17 June 1957

MEMORANDUM FORM: SR/CP

REFERENCE: : DVB-84404 and DVB-89916, 193-7996 (attached)
(Original of DVB 84404 was not received by SR/DOB)

1. There is nothing in the files of SR/DOB on the following individuals about whom information is requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- a. Leon PINSKAS
- b. Vassili GINTOV
- c. Vasil LIKANOVSKI

2. Information available to SR/DOB on Anton ADAMOVICH, Constantine MIEHLAK and Mikhail (Mykola) ABRANTCHIK is shown below.

a. Anton ADAMOVICH

(1) According to information in SR/DOB. □

(2) An Alien Interview with ADAMOVICH was conducted by CO/Contact on 21 April 1953. The results of this interview were described in an OO memo sent to SR/1/W-2 on 25 July 1953. At that time Subject was living at 303 East 100th Street, Apt. #7, New York, NY, New York.

(3) On 26 July 1953 ADAMOVICH □

(4) The following biographical data are extracted from a card on file at SR/DOB:

Name: Anton ADAMOVICH
DOB: 26 June 1909
POB: USSR
Education: 1926-1931 Byelorussian State University, Minsk
Occupations: 1926-1931 Journalist and critic in USSR
1928-1931 Instructor in literature and
linguistics at Byelorussian State
University, Minsk
1931-1935 High school teacher, Gomel, USSR
1936-1943 Teacher in Vilno, Poland
1945-1950 Teacher in Byelorussian DP camp, Germany
1948-1950 Editor of Byelorussian newspaper, Germany
As of 1953 Author, New York

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2E
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2005

17 June 1957

Language spoken: Russian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, Polish, German, English

Subject's elderly parents were living with him in 1953.

Marital status: Single

Subject was co-author with Dr. J. Stankovich of the SMALL BYELORUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY which was published in 1946. He also has written various monographs, articles, short stories and novellas.

b. Constantine MIENIAK

(1) Constantine MIENIAK was born 25 December 1919 in Novogrudok, Poland. His father, Elias MIENIAK and his mother, Giga MIENIAK NEE TUCHAVAVICH, were last heard of in Poland in 1945. His wife, Anna MIENIAK NEE HUBERT, was born 15 August 1932 in Poland.

(2) Subject presently is employed as an accountant with the Holland-American Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York.

(3) Past Residences

1919-1941: Slovenia 43, Novogrudok, Poland
1942-1945: New Berlin, Germany
1946-1947: S. Stefano Rotonda 9, Rome, Italy
1948-1950: Itepito 2661, Valentim Alves, Buenos Aires, Argentina
1950-date: United States, presently living at
197 Rockling Street, Brooklyn, New York
Telephone: Weygreen 7-5845

(4) Political Affiliations

Founder in April 1946 of Asociacion Bielarusa en la Argentina (White Russian Association in Argentina), Buenos Aires, Argentina. MIENIAK presided over this Asociacion during the years 1946-1949 and 1950. Chairman of the U. S. Council of the Byelorussian National Council (BNC).

(5) SS/CS's first contact with Constantine MIENIAK was in December 1956 in New York. He was introduced to a number of this staff by Alyaksandr ABEANTYUKH. Subject is the focal point of Agency-Byelorussian PI operations in the United States. He has submitted names of individuals who might be used under the Hot War program. It is hoped to utilize Subject in a positive intelligence gathering program as a principal agent.

(6) Registry traces on Subject completed on 27 November 1956 per call no derogatory information. Communist Trace No. 17021, 21 December 1956, revealed only that information on Subject may be available in the files of the Department of State. A Division trace on Subject in December 1956 revealed no additional information. Subject was issued Provisional Operational Approval C-6418 on 9 January 1957. A Total and Old were reported on 10 January 1957 but neither has been received to date. A complete assessment, including method, psychiatric and psychological writing and paragraph are submitted for Subject for the week of 6-12 July 1957.

a. Mobile Agents

(1) Nicola Armero, President of the Bretonian People Republic (BPR) since 1943 and President of the Bretonian Government in Exile (BGE), entered Czechoslovakia illegally in 1948 and established connections with ZIMRAKA, head of the Bretonian Government in Exile. He went to Paris, France, in 1950. He was arrested in 1953 by the German Gestapo and kept under surveillance for contacting anti-German Guerrillas. Subject is a strong advocate of political and cultural independence of Bretonia and is considered to be extremely hostile to the Soviet. He maintains friendly contacts with Western Governments, including the United States.

(2) Subject began working for the Agency in April 1950. He was debriefed for information concerning the Bretonian Agent, the BGE of which he is president, with funds to payable agent personnel. Subject has been utilized as a Principal Agent Monitor, Splicer and Advisor.

(3) Since World War II Subject, who is considered to be the real leader of the movement for Bretonian Independence, has maintained contact with Bretonian organizations throughout the world and with Free German refugee groups and organizations. Up to December 1948 he allegedly received messages from the leader of the Bretonian partisan forces operating within the USSR. Subject has been utilized operationally by the Agency since 1950 as a Principal Agent for CI operations into the USSR and for political and psychological warfare activities. He is still being utilized for political and psychological warfare activities as the Agency's sole means of approach to Bretonia.

(4) Subject presently resides in Paris, France, and maintains contacts with and Human Agency field personnel.

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He recently visited the United States (from November 1956 to January 1957) during which period he maintained operational contact with Agency staff personnel.

(5) The son of Grzegorz and Barbara Abramczyk, Maria Abramczyk was born on 6 August 1933 at Bytomskie, Lubelskie-Volyn, in the Vilna Region of Byelorussia. When Subject was 7 years old he entered elementary school in Byelorussia. He attended high school in Minsk and Byelorussia, graduating from the latter. At approximately the age of 17, Subject went to Vilna to the Russian Ministry where he yielded to the encouragement of an old friend and started propaganda practice. In late 1950 he went to the village of Lachowicze in the Lachowicze District to take over the position of teacher of teacher at the Byelorussian elementary school.

(6) During the summer vacation in 1952, when Subject was attending post-primary propaganda courses in Vilna, he came into contact with the Byelorussian national revolutionary government. He was appointed HSS Byelorussian chief for the Vilna of Radziszowki, Krasnogorsk and Dzisnabergi. In the fall of 1952 he was made chief of the Vilna District. Subject assumed both positions, that of teacher and of chief chief. In the fall of that year the Polish school inspector for the Lachowicze District ordered Subject transferred to teach at a school in central Poland. Subject did not accept the appointment and in protest resigned from teaching altogether.

(7) Subject then moved to Radziszowki to carry himself exclusively with national revolutionary work. The Central Committee for Liberation of Western Byelorussia assigned Subject to direct liaison with the Byelorussian Central Revolutionary Committee for Western Byelorussia headed by the post Comand Podlaski, and a member of the Soviet Insurgent Council, Jagiellon. Negotiations between the committee led to the forming in Minsk of the Committee for the Liberation of Western Byelorussia.

(8) Since the Polish Government had liquidated almost all of the Byelorussian schools, it was decided to form a net of secret Byelorussian elementary schools. A Catholic priest was made Inspector General for these schools and Subject was appointed as his assistant. Subject worked at this post until the fall of 1953. During this time he had 89 assignments from the Central Committee for the Liberation of Western Byelorussia and he was sent in on the most secret conferences of the Minsk Byelorussia anti-Polish activities.

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(9) From 1936 to 1939 subject was in Prague, attending the College of Commerce where he acquired the degree of "Magister-Ingénieur" of economics, and the Charles University where he acquired the degree of "Médecine des Lettres".

(10) Entering Czechoslovakia illegally in 1939, Subject established close connections with Vojtěch Jirásek, head of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile.

(11) In the fall of 1939 Subject, with a friend, began traveling for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge of the agricultural economy of Western Europe. They travelled on foot and by bicycle through Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland and France. They earned their way working at odd jobs. Early in 1940 the French Government recognized the Union of Czechoslovakians. Subject decided to remain in France and from that time worked for the Czechoslovakian welfare organization and against any occupation of Czechoslovakia. He was chosen in contrast with President Záhorecký and became his chief co-worker and deputy for Western Europe.

(12) After arrival of the Germans in Paris when the Gestapo began to search out its enemies, Subject tried to get back to Czechoslovakia via Berlin. However, he was exposed by a Czechoslovakian Gestapo official and was detained in Berlin where he remained for about 2 years and managed to establish a Czechoslovakian resistance network. In 1943 he was deported to Paris and kept under strict surveillance. Prior to his death, President Václav Záhorecký (March 1945) appointed Subject his successor as President of the SNL and head of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile.

(13) Operational Clearance No. 5115, dated 16 March 1953, is in Subject's file located in SR/DS.

3. The foregoing is all the information available in the files of SR/DS on Subject's references D.P.R.C. Please contact [] in connection with [] if you have any further inquiries.

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